



Medical Mycology MCQ

Introduction

Welcome to **Medical Mycology MCQ**, a comprehensive question bank designed to enhance your understanding of Biochemistry. This ebook contains over 500 multiple-choice questions (MCQs) covering a wide array of topics within the field of medical Mycology and its significance.

Whether you're a medical student preparing for exams, a postgraduate aspirant aiming for success in competitive entrance tests, or a healthcare professional looking to refine your expertise, this book will serve as an invaluable resource in your learning journey. The questions in this ebook are structured to reflect the patterns seen in major medical entrance exams such as NEET PG, USMLE, AIIMS, and others, making it a perfect tool for self-assessment and revision.

Purpose

The primary goal of this ebook is to provide a reliable and extensive resource that students and professionals can use to test their knowledge, improve their diagnostic skills, and solidify key microbiological concepts. With the included detailed answers and explanations, this book goes beyond just helping you answer questions — it enables you to understand the reasoning behind each answer, facilitating deeper learning.

How This Ebook Can Help You

- **For Students:** The MCQs in this book are designed to match the rigor and format of real exam questions. By practicing regularly, you'll not only enhance your knowledge but also gain confidence in approaching exam challenges.
- **For Professionals:** This ebook helps professionals stay updated with the latest developments in carbohydrates in medical science and refresh critical concepts required in day-to-day practice.
- **For Educators:** Teachers and educators can use this collection to formulate quizzes, exams, or as supplementary teaching material for their students.

Compilation and Sources

This ebook is a compilation of publicly available online content. Each question has been carefully selected and curated to ensure relevance and accuracy. While this material is sourced from multiple platforms, it has been reorganized and edited to provide a streamlined learning experience.

We hope this book becomes an essential part of your academic and professional toolkit, helping you achieve your goals in Biochemistry.

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Questions

1-: What is the most probable portal of entry of *Aspergillus*?

- 1: Puncture wound
- 2: Blood
- 3: Lungs
- 4: Gastrointestinal tract

2-: *H. capsulatum*, a dimorphic fungus, is found in soil heavily contaminated with bird droppings. Which of the following statements best describes the presence of the organism in tissue biopsies?

- 1: Yeasts with broad-based bud
- 2: Single-cell yeasts with pseudohyphae
- 3: Arthrospores
- 4: Oval budding yeasts inside macrophages

3-: Budding reproduction in tissue is seen in

- 1: *Cryptococcus*, *Candida*
- 2: *Candida*, *Rhizopus*
- 3: *Rhizopus*, *Mucor*
- 4: *Histoplasma*, *Candida*

4-: Inhalation of fungal spores can cause primary lung infections. Of the following organisms, which one is most likely to be associated with this mode of transmission?

- 1: *C. immitis*
- 2: *S. schenckii*
- 3: *C. albicans*
- 4: *T. tonsurans*

5-: Vesicular lesions, indistinguishable from primary infection, which arise in other parts of the body of an allergic individual infected with Trichophyton are referred to as

- 1: Dermatophytids
- 2: Trichophytins
- 3: Eschars
- 4: Carbuncles

6-: A 25 years old female complains of recurrent rhinitis, nasal discharge and bilateral nasal blockage since one year. She has the history of asthma and allergy. On examination, multiple ethmoidal polyps are noted with mucosal thickening and impacted secretions in both the nasal cavities. A biopsy is taken and the material is cultured which shows the growth of many non pigmented septate hyphae with dichotomous branching typically at 45 degrees. Which of the following is the most likely responsible organism

- 1: Aspergillus fumigatus
- 2: Rhizopus
- 3: Mucor
- 4: Candida

7-: What is the most probable portal of entry for Aspergillus

- 1: Puncture wound
- 2: Blood
- 3: Lungs
- 4: Gastrointestinal tract

8-: A plant prick can produce sporotrichosis. All are true statements about sporotrichosis except

- 1: Is a chronic mycotic disease that typically involves skin, subcutaneous tissue and regional lymphatics

2: Most cases are acquired cutaneous inoculation

3: Enlarged lymph nodes extending centripetally as a beaded chain are a characteristic finding

4: It is an occupational disease of butchers and doctors

9-: Valley fever or desert rheumatism is caused by?

1: Sporothrix

2: Coccidioides

3: Phialophora

4: Histoplasma

10-: Aspergillus causes all except

1: Bronchopulmonary allergy

2: Otomycosis

3: Dermatophytosis

4: Sinusitis

11-: Cryptococcal meningitis is common in:

1: Renal transplant recipient

2: A gamma globulinemia

3: Neutropenia

4: IgA deficiency

12-: Which animal is used to test pathogenicity in Cryptococcus neoformans?

1: Mice

2: Guinea pig

3: Rabbit

4: Monkey

13-: Which one of the following fungus does NOT infect hair? rpt

1: Epidermophyton

2: Microsporum

3: Trichophyton

4: Trichosporon

14-: All are true regarding cryptococcal infection except -

1: Occurs in immune-deficient states

2: Capsular Ag in CSF is a rapid method of detection

3: Anticapsular Abs is protective

4: Urease test +ve

15-: Which of the following fungi has not been cultured -

1: Sporothrix

2: Rhinosporidium

3: Acremonium

4: Blastomyces

16-: Desert rheumatism is caused by:

1: Cryptococcus

2: Candida

3: Coccidioides

4: Chromoblastomycosis

17-: Systemic infection is caused by all fungi except

- 1: Cryptococcus
- 2: Histoplasma
- 3: Dermatophytes
- 4: Paracoccidioides

18-: A 42 yr old male from srilanka presented with multiple polyps in nose .the causative agent might be

- 1: Histoplasma
- 2: Rhinosporidium
- 3: Coccidioides
- 4: Mucor

19-: Infection with *Sporothrix schenckii* (formerly *Sporotrichum schenckii*) is an occupational hazard for gardeners. The portal of entry for this organism is the

- 1: Lymphatic system
- 2: Respiratory tract
- 3: Skin
- 4: Mouth

20-: Acute angled septate hyphae are seen in -

- 1: Aspergillus
- 2: Mucor
- 3: Penicillium
- 4: Candida

21-: Skin scrapings from a patient with tinea corporis were taken and cultured on SDA. Figure shows the LCB mount. Likely identity of the causative dermatophyte is-

- 1: Epidermophyton floccosum
- 2: Microsporum audouinii
- 3: Microsporum gypseum
- 4: Trichophyton rubrum

22-: KOH wet mount is prepared for

- 1: Bacteria
- 2: Virus
- 3: Fungus
- 4: Parasite

23-: Dermatophyte affecting the hair, nail, and skin is

- 1: Trichophyton
- 2: Epidermophyton
- 3: Microsporum
- 4: Malassezia

24-: Tinea pedis is caused by which of the following -

- 1: E. floccosum
- 2: M. furfur
- 3: M. canis
- 4: E. werneckii

25-: A 20 year old man presents with swelling of left lower limb and hydrocoele. All of the following may be the causative agent EXCEPT:

- 1: Brugia malayi
- 2: Brugia timoria
- 3: Wuchereria bancrofti
- 4: Onchocerca volvulus

26-: Aspergillus causes all except:

- 1: Bronchopulmonary allergy
- 2: Otomycosis
- 3: Dermatophytosis
- 4: Keratitis

27-: Aflatoxin is produced by the fungus?

- 1: Aspergillus flavus
- 2: Aspergillus fumigatus
- 3: Aspergillus niger
- 4: Penicillium marneffeii

28-: Which is not true about Cryptococcus neoformans

- 1: Grows at 37 o C
- 2: Grows on sabouraud's agar
- 3: Polysaccharide capsule
- 4: Urease negative

29-: A patient with acute leukaemia is admitted with febrile neutropenia. On day four of being treated with broad-spectrum antibiotics, his fever increases. X-ray chest shows bilateral fluffy infiltrates. Which of the following should be the most appropriate next step in the management

- 1: Add antiviral therapy
- 2: Add antifungal therapy
- 3: Add cotrimoxazole
- 4: Continue chemotherapy

30-: The major cause of us is

- 1: *M. canis*
- 2: *E. floccosum*
- 3: *T. rubrum*
- 4: *T. schoenlenii*

31-: Which of the following does not have non-human reservoir

- 1: *Salmonella typhi*
- 2: *Yersinia pestis*
- 3: *Escherichia coli*
- 4: *Clostridium tetani*

32-: A patient with sulphur granules discharging from sinus, suggestive of infection with -

- 1: *Staphylococcus*
- 2: *H. ducreyi*
- 3: Mycetoma
- 4: Sporotrichosis

33-: Most common cause of Tinea capitis -

- 1: *M. canis*
- 2: *Epidermophyton floccosum*

3: T. Tonsurans

4: T. concentricum

34-: Germ tube test is done for

1: Candida albicans

2: Candida tropicalis

3: Candida glabrata

4: Candida kefyr

35-: Investigation of choice for cryptococcosis is -

1: Culture

2: India ink

3: PCR

4: Acid faststain

36-: Dimorphic fungi are all except

1: Coccidioidomycosis

2: Blastomycosis

3: Candida

4: Histoplasma

37-: Definitive host of ascariasis

1: Dog

2: Man

3: Pig

4: Monkey

38:- P. Carni causes infection of primarily -

- 1: Rats
- 2: Mice
- 3: Humans
- 4: Rabbits

39:- Wood&s Lamp is used in

- 1: Tinea pedis
- 2: Pityriasis versicolor
- 3: Sporotrichosis
- 4: None of above

40:- Asteroid bodies and cigar shaped globi may be produced by-

- 1: Histoplasmosis
- 2: Sporotrichosis
- 3: Candida
- 4: Aspergillus

41:- A former from the sub-Himalayan region presents with multiple leg ulcers. The most likely causative agent is:

- 1: Trichophyton rubrum
- 2: Cladosporium species
- 3: Sporothrix schenkii
- 4: Aspergillus

42-: The granules discharged in mycetoma contains -

- 1: Bone specules
- 2: Fungal colonies
- 3: Pus cells
- 4: Inflammatory cells

43-: Aspergillus is best described by which of the following statements?

- 1: Widespread in environment; conidia may be inhaled; microscopic appearance in specimen reveals dichotomous branching and septate hyphae
- 2: Round, black sporangia filled with endospores; sporangia unbranched, rising from a runner called a stolon
- 3: Single-tipped sporangiophores; no rhizoids or stolons; non septate hyphae, which show branching
- 4: Yeast forms with budding blastoconidia often showing pseudo hyphae; positive germ tube test; chlamydospores present

44-: Most common type of actinomycosis -

- 1: Cervicofacial
- 2: Thoracis
- 3: Abdomen
- 4: Brain

45-: In hair infections caused by *Microsporum audonii*, what will be the colour if examined under woods lamp?

- 1: Brown
- 2: Yellow
- 3: Red
- 4: Green

46-: Pneumocystis carinii causes primary infection in

- 1: Rats
- 2: Mice
- 3: Humans
- 4: Rabbits

47-: A former from the sub-Himalayan region presents with multiple leg ulcers. The most likely causative agent is

- 1: Trichophyton rubrum
- 2: Cladosporium species
- 3: Sporothrix Schenckii
- 4: Aspergillus

48-: Which of the following is not a coccidian?

- 1: Isospora
- 2: Cyclospora
- 3: Cryptosporidia
- 4: Enterocytozoon

49-: Which of the following is the most common etiological agent in paranasal sinus mycoses?

- 1: Aspergillus spp
- 2: Histoplasma
- 3: Conidiobolus coronatus
- 4: Candida albicans

50-: The following is not true of candida albicans -

- 1: Yeast like fungus
- 2: Forms chlamydo spores
- 3: Blastomeres seen in isolates
- 4: Causes meningitis in immunocompromised

51-: Coccidioides immitis is identified in tissues on the basis of which of the following

- 1: Budding yeast cells with pseudohyphae
- 2: Yeast like forms with very large capsules
- 3: Chlamydo spore
- 4: Endosporulating spherules

52-: Lyme disease is caused by:

- 1: Borrelia vincenti
- 2: Borrelia Burgdorferi
- 3: Borrelia Recurrentis
- 4: Treponema Pertenuae

53-: Capsule of Cryptococcus in CSF is best seen by-

- 1: Gram stain
- 2: India ink preparation
- 3: Mucicarmine stain
- 4: Methenamine silver stain

54-: All causes brain lesions except - rpt

- 1: Giardiasis

2: Tuberculosis

3: Cysticercosis

4: Bacteroids

55-: Which of the following is false about mycetoma -

1: Can affect lower and upper extremities

2: Caused by actinomycetes and filamentous fungi

3: Diagnosis is by examination of pus

4: Uncommon in India

56-: KOH wet mount is prepared for -

1: Herpes Zoster

2: Candida

3: Gonorrhoea

4: Trichomonas vaginalis

57-: A 25 years old female complains of recurrent rhinitis, nasal discharge and bilateral nasal blockage since one year. She has history of asthma and allergy. On examination multiple ethmoidal polyps are noted with mucosal thickening and impacted secretions in both the nasal cavities. Biopsy is taken and the material is cultured which shown the growth of many hyphae and pseudo hyphae with dichotomous branching typically at 45deg. Which of the following is the most likely responsible organism?

1: Aspergillus fumigatus

2: Rhizopus

3: Mucor

4: Candida

58-: Fungus not cultivable usually is

- 1: Rhinosporidium
- 2: Cryptococcus
- 3: Dermatophytes
- 4: Histoplasma

59-: Thermally dimorphic fungus is all except:

- 1: Coccidioidomycosis
- 2: Blastomycosis
- 3: Candida
- 4: Histoplasmosis

60-: Tinea capitis (endothrix) is caused by

- 1: Epidermophyton
- 2: Tinea tonsurans
- 3: Tinea rubrum
- 4: Microsporum

61-: In an HIV infected individual Gram stain of lung aspirate shows yeast like morphology. All of the following are the most likely diagnosis except

- 1: Candida tropicalis
- 2: Cryptococcus neoformans
- 3: Pencillium marneffeii
- 4: Aspergillus fumigates

62-: C. albicans is recognized in microscopic examination of infected tissues by the presence of

- 1: Spherules containing endospores

- 2: Metachromatic granules
- 3: Yeasts and pseudohyphae
- 4: Asci containing 2-8 ascospores

63-: Mycetoma foot can be caused by all the following except

- 1: Cladosporium
- 2: Exophiala jeanselmei
- 3: Madurella mycetoma
- 4: Allescheria boydii

64-: Candidiasis is associated with all except

- 1: OCP user
- 2: IUCD user
- 3: Diabetes
- 4: Pregnancy

65-: Which fungus is not dimorphic

- 1: Blastomycosis
- 2: Histoplasmosis
- 3: Candida
- 4: Sporotrix schenckii

66-: Favus is caused by:

- 1: Blockage of sebaceous duct
- 2: Staph aureus
- 3: Trichophyton schoenleinii

4: Trichophyton concentricum

67:- Which of the following is false about mycetoma?

- 1: Can affect lower and upper extremities
- 2: Caused by actinomycetes and filamentous fungi
- 3: Diagnosis is by examination of pus
- 4: Uncommon in India

68:- A "parasite" that may be a fungus is the initial clinical manifestation in up to 60% of patients with AIDS. This organism is

- 1: Cryptosporidium
- 2: Microsporidium
- 3: Blastocystis
- 4: Pneumocystis

69:- A patient, resident of Himachal Pradesh presented with a series of ulcers in a row, on his right leg. The biopsy from the affected area was taken and cultured on Sabouraud & Dextrose agar. What would be the most likely causative organism

- 1: Sporothrix schenckii
- 2: Cladosporium species
- 3: Pseudoallescheria boydii
- 4: Nocardia brasiliensis

70:- Which of the following fungus is exclusively seen in Reticuloendothelial cells -

- 1: Cryptococcus
- 2: Candida
- 3: Aspergillus

4: Histoplasma

71-: Aseptate hyphae are seen in

1: Phycomycetes

2: Ascomycetes

3: Basidiomycetes

4: Deuteromycetes

72-: A 6-year-old presented to the clinic with scaly patches on the scalp. Primary smears and culture of the skin ,hair were negative. A few weeks later. She returned and was found to have inflammatory lesions. The hair were fluoresced under Wood's light. Primary smears of skin and hair demonstrated Septate hyphae. On speaking with the parent, it was discovered that there were several pets in the household. Which of the following is the most likely agent?

1: Epidermophyton floccosum

2: Microsporum audouinii

3: Microsporum canis

4: Trichophyton rubrum

73-: Mycetoma is caused by the following agents except

1: Allescheria boydii

2: Madurella mycetomii

3: Trichosporum beigelli

4: Nocardia asteroides

74-: Primary site of infection in cryptococcosis is?

1: Adrenal Gland

2: Bone

3: Central nervous system

4: Lung

75-: Which of the following is spread from animals to man

1: T. Rubrum

2: T. tonsurans

3: E. Floccosum

4: T. Verrucosum

76-: Vascular involvement and thrombosis is seen in

1: Coccidioidomycosis

2: Aspergillosis

3: Mucormycosis

4: Histoplasmosis

77-: When amphotericin B inhibits fungal growth, which mechanism is affected?

1: Inhibition of cell-wall synthesis

2: Inhibition of cytoplasmic membrane function

3: Inhibition of nucleic acid metabolism

4: Inhibition of protein synthesis

78-: Aspergilloma has

1: Septate hyphae

2: Pseudohyphae

3: Metachromatic hyphae

4: No hyphae

79-: A woman who pricked her finger while pruning some rose bushes develops a local pustule that progressed to an ulcer. Several nodules then developed along the local lymphatic drainage. The most likely etiological agent would be?

- 1: *Aspergillus fumigatus*
- 2: *Candida albicans*
- 3: *Histoplasma capsulatum*
- 4: *Sporothrix schenckii*

80-: Germ tube test is used in the diagnosis of

- 1: *Candida albicans*
- 2: *Cryptococcus*
- 3: *Histoplasma*
- 4: *Coccidiomycosis*

81-: Causative microorganism of chromoblastomycosis is

- 1: *Cladosporium*
- 2: *Blastomyces*
- 3: *Sporothrix*
- 4: *Histoplasma capsulatum*

82-: A patient made a self-diagnosis of athlete's foot (*tinea pedis*) and began using a product advertised on television. The condition improved but did not clear and then the patient showed himself to a Dermatologist. A skin was sent to the laboratory for culture, including culture for fungi. The fungal culture yielded a slow growing colony, which produced a few small microconidia. This is consistent with isolation of a dermatophyte of the genera

- 1: *Trichophyton*
- 2: *Microsporum*

3: Epidermophyton

4: Trichosporon

83-: All are true regarding fungi except:

1: Yeasts are unicellular fungi

2: Candida form pseudomycelium

3: Dermatophytes are filamentous fungi

4: Dimorphic fungi behave as molds in cultures at 37degC

84-: The medium of choice culturing yeast form of dimorphic fungi is -

1: BHI

2: SDA

3: SDA with antibiotics , incubated at 37 degree celsius

4: Any medium incubated at 35-37 degree celsius

85-: Aseptate hyphae is not seen in

1: Rhizopus

2: Mucor

3: Aspergillus

4: None

86-: The causative organism in Madura Mycosis Mycetomatis:

1: Madurella mycetomatis

2: Nocardia

3: Aspergillus

4: Dermatophytes

87-: A 40-year-old gardener C/O several subcutaneous nodules on his right hand, where he had cut himself on rose thorns. Physical exam reveals several erythematous fluctuant lesions. Which organism is most likely responsible for his condition

- 1: Aspergillus
- 2: Malassezia
- 3: Onchocerca
- 4: Sporothrix

88-: A diabetic patient presents with pus from the eye. Colonies of isolated organisms are grey-white with a microscopic feature of non-septate hyphae and obtuse branching. Diagnosis is

- 1: Aspergillosis
- 2: Candidiasis
- 3: Mucormycosis
- 4: Histoplasmosis

89-: *R. seeberi* grows in

- 1: SDA
- 2: HeLa cell line
- 3: Mac Neal's medium
- 4: Not cultivable

90-: All the following fungi are thermally dimorphic except

- 1: *Sporothrix schenckii*
- 2: *Cryptococcus neoformans*
- 3: Blastomycosis dermatitidis
- 4: *Histoplasma capsulatum*

91:- In tissue, *Coccidioides immitis* produces:

- 1: Spherules and endospores
- 2: Encapsulated yeast cells
- 3: Fine, delicate hyphae
- 4: Coarse, septate hyphae

92:- Aseptate hyphae and asexual spores are seen with?

- 1: Phycomycetes
- 2: Ascidomycetes
- 3: Fungi imperfectii
- 4: Zygomycetes

93:- Hair perforation test is positive in infection with?

- 1: Trichophyton
- 2: *Exophiala werneckii*
- 3: Epidermophyton
- 4: All of the above

94:- A normally healthy 9-year-old boy presents with a fever, cough, and lower respiratory symptoms (no upper respiratory tract symptoms). He has been ill for 4 days. His chest sounds are consistent with pneumonia, so a chest radiograph is obtained. The radiograph shows small, patchy infiltrates with hilar adenopathy. His blood smear shows small, nondescript yeast forms inside monocyte cells. What is the most likely causative agent?

- 1: Sporotrichosis
- 2: *Histoplasma capsulatum*
- 3: *Coccidioides immitis*
- 4: *Pneumocystis jiroveci*

95-: Clavate macroconidia are characteristic of which one of the following fungi?

- 1: E. floccosum
- 2: C. immitis
- 3: P. verrucosa
- 4: M. canis

96-: Which of the following is not endemic mycosis?

- 1: Histoplasmosis
- 2: Blastomycosis
- 3: Cryptococcosis
- 4: Paracoccidioidomycosis

97-: Raynaud Braude phenomenon is seen in

- 1: Candida albicans
- 2: Chlamydia psittaci
- 3: Histoplasma
- 4: Cryptococcus

98-: Vascular involvement and thrombosis is seen in -

- 1: Coccidioidomycosis
- 2: Aspergillosis
- 3: Mucormycosis
- 4: Histoplasmosis

99-: Asteroid bodies and cigar-shaped globi may be produced by

- 1: Sporothrix
- 2: Histoplasma
- 3: Phialophora
- 4: Aspergillus

100-: What is true about Echinococcus Granulosus?

- 1: Definitive host in humans
- 2: Accidental intermediate host in humans
- 3: Intermediate host in dogs
- 4: Definitive host in snails

101-: Which of the following fungal infection causes most commonly corneal ulcer:

- 1: Trichophyton
- 2: Aspergillus
- 3: Mucor
- 4: Sprothrix

102-: Test used to diagnosis Pneumocystis Jirovecci -

- 1: Methenamine silver
- 2: PCR
- 3: Immunofluorescence
- 4: All of the above

103-: Cigar body is seen in

- 1: Cryptococcosis
- 2: Histoplasmosis

3: Sporotrichosis

4: Aspergillosis

104:- An appearance in culture given below is seen due to which organism ?

1: Sporothrix schenckii

2: Paracoccidioides brasiliensis

3: Histoplasma capsulatum

4: Blastomyces dermatidis

105:- Which plasmodium infection has predilection for attacking old RBCs?

1: Plasmodium Vivax

2: Plasmodium Ovale

3: Plasmodium malariae

4: Plasmodium Falciparum

106:- Cryptococcus is least likely to cause infection of

1: Skin

2: Bone

3: Brain

4: Kidney

107:- Cryptococcus has predilection for

1: Lungs

2: Meninges

3: liver

4: GIT

108-: Causative microorganism of chromoblastomycosis:

- 1: Cladosporium
- 2: Blastomyces
- 3: Sporothrix
- 4: Histoplasma capsulatum

109-: Which of the following is not a dimorphic fungus?

- 1: Coccidioides
- 2: Histoplasma
- 3: Blastomyces
- 4: Cryptococcus neoformans

110-: A diabetic patient present with bloody nasal discharge, orbital swelling and pain. Culture of periorbital pus showing branching septate hyphae. Which of the following is the most probable organism involved?

- 1: Mucor
- 2: Candida
- 3: Aspergillus
- 4: Rhizopus

111-: Bacteria and fungi share some common mechanisms of resistance to drugs used in treatment of bacterial or fungal infection. However, bacteria have a resistance mechanism not described in fungi. This mechanism is

- 1: Alteration in the drug target
- 2: Efflux of drug
- 3: Inactivation of drug
- 4: Influx of drug

112:- Ochratoxin is the mycotoxin produced by

- 1: Aspergillus
- 2: Amanita
- 3: Claviceps
- 4: Fusarium

113:- In which stage of filariasis are microfilaria seen in peripheral blood:

- 1: Late adenolymphangitis stage
- 2: Tropical eosinophilia
- 3: Early adenolymphangitis stage
- 4: Elephantiasis

114:- A patient of acute leukemia is admitted with febrile neutropenia. On day four of being treated with broad spectrum antibiotics, his fever increases. X-ray chest shows bilateral fluffy infiltrates. Which of the following should be the most appropriate next step in the management?

- 1: Add antiviral therapy
- 2: Add antifungal therapy
- 3: Add cotrimoxazole
- 4: Continue chemotherapy

115:- Which is not a fungus

- 1: Cryptosporidiosis
- 2: Sporotrichosis
- 3: Torulosis
- 4: Candidiasis

116:- Kerion is a

- 1: Bacteria
- 2: Prion
- 3: Virus
- 4: Fungus

117:- Pathogenic cryptococci differ from non pathogenic strains by all of the following criteria except

- 1: Grow at 37 o C
- 2: Produces urease
- 3: Pathogenic for mice
- 4: Ferments carbohydrates

118:- Valley fever desert rheumatism is caused by:

- 1: Sporothrix
- 2: Coccidioides
- 3: Phialophora
- 4: Histoplasma

119:- Best stain for cryptococcal capsule -

- 1: Gram stain
- 2: India ink preparation
- 3: Giemsa stain
- 4: Methanamine-silver stain

120-: Some fungi have two different morphological forms, yeast and molds. If they do, it is likely that:

- 1: The yeast form appears in the environment, the mold form in tissue
- 2: The mold form appears in the environment, the yeast form in tissue
- 3: Both forms appear in tissue
- 4: Neither form appears in tissue since these are nonpathogenic organisms

121-: Trichophyton species which is zoophilic?

- 1: T. tonsurans
- 2: T. violaceum
- 3: T. schoenleinii
- 4: T. mentagrophytes

122-: Spindle shaped conidia are seen in-

- 1: Aspergillus
- 2: Fusarium
- 3: Penicillium
- 4: Conioidiobolus

123-: Which of the following fungus isn't a mould?

- 1: Aspergillus fumigatus
- 2: Rhizopus
- 3: Cryptococcus neoformans
- 4: Adsidia

124-: A 28-year-old HIV positive patient presents to the clinic with a history of a mild burning sensation in his mouth that is aggravated while eating spicy foods. The oral

examination showed creamy white patches on the oral mucosa. The wet mount microscopy of the scraping obtained from the patches is given below. What is the most probable causative organism?

- 1: Candida
- 2: Cryptococcus
- 3: Aspergillus
- 4: Histoplasma capsulatum

125-: Which of the following is a fungus

- 1: Klebsiella rhinoscleromatis
- 2: Clostridium botulinum
- 3: Pneumocystis jirovecii
- 4: Listeria monocytogenes

126-: Dimorphic fungi are all except:(1987)

- 1: Coccidioidomycosis
- 2: Blastomycosis
- 3: Candida
- 4: Histoplasma

127-: Rhinosporidium seeberi is a

- 1: Fungi
- 2: Bacteria
- 3: Protozoa
- 4: Mesomycetozoa

128-: Hair perforation test is positive in infection with

- 1: Trichophyton
- 2: Microsporum
- 3: Epidermophyton
- 4: All of the above

129-: All are dimorphic fungi except

- 1: Blastomyces dermatitidis
- 2: Histoplasma
- 3: Pencillium marneffi
- 4: Phialopora

130-: Ova in stool are not of diagnostic significance in:

- 1: Ankylostoma
- 2: Entrobium
- 3: Strongyloides
- 4: Trichuris

131-: All of the following are dimorphic fungi except:

- 1: Histoplasma capsulatum
- 2: Penicillium marneffeii
- 3: Pneumocystis jiroveci
- 4: Sporothrix scheinckii

132-: Infected tissues demonstrating budding fungal cells are seen in

- 1: Coccidioidomycosis, chromomycosis, aspergillosis
- 2: Tinea versicolor, tinea nigra, candidiasis

3: Blastomycosis, paracoccidioides, dermatophytosis

4: Candidiasis, cryptococcosis, and sporotrichosis

133:- True about mycetoma is

1: Commonly occurs in hands

2: Commonly erodes bone

3: Drains through lymphatics

4: Antibiotics has no role

134:- Which infection is not common in HIV patients:(2004)

1: Cryptosporidiosis

2: Atypical mycobacterial infection

3: Aspergillosis

4: Candidiasis

135:- Which of the following is a aseptate fungus

1: Aspergillus

2: Candida

3: Nocardia

4: Rhizopus

136:- Germ tube test is done for:

1: Chlamydia

2: Candida albicans

3: Bacterial vaginosis

4: Neisseria gonorrhoeae

137:- Reynold Braude phenomenon is seen in:

- 1: Candida albicans
- 2: Candida parapsilosis
- 3: Histoplasma
- 4: Cryptococcus

138:- A 26 year old male presents to OPD with a circular, itchy, inflamed, slightly raised skin lesion He gives a history of his pet dog sleeps next to him. His dog has had some localized areas of hair loss. The patient has no other symptom. What would be expected on a KOH of skin scrapings?

- 1: Clusters of yeastlike cells and sho curved septate hyphae
- 2: Hyphae with little branching but possibly with some hyphae breaking up into athroconidia
- 3: Filariform larvae
- 4: Budding yeasts with some pseudohyphae and true hyphae

139:- A 40 year old farmer presents with chronic cough, fever, anorexia. O/E lymphadenopathy and hepatosplenomegaly present. Chest X-ray shows infiltrates, patchy opacities. Aspiration of lymph node shows intracellular yeasts. Culture grows thick walled spherical spores with tuberculate microconidia. Diagnosis

- 1: Cryptococcosis
- 2: Sporotrichosis
- 3: Histoplasmosis
- 4: Coccidioidomycosis

140:- The organism that does not infect hair is

- 1: Trichophyton rubrum
- 2: Epidermophyton floccosum

3: Microsporum

4: All

141-: Opportunistic infection is caused by

1: Penicillium

2: Mucor

3: Aspergillus

4: All

142-: A gardener has multiple vesicles on hand and multiple eruptions along the lymphatics. Most common fungus responsible is

1: Sporothrix schenckii

2: Cladosporium

3: Histoplasma

4: Candida

143-: Fungal spores may be produced:

1: Singly

2: In chains

3: In sporangium

4: All of the above

144-: Sporulation from flask-shaped, pigmented projections is commonly observed in which one of the following fungi?

1: E. floccosum

2: C. immitis

3: P. verrucosa

4: M. canis

145-: Which of the following stains is used to demonstrate yeast forms of cryptococci in tissue sections

- 1: Mucicarmine
- 2: Perl's
- 3: Sudan black
- 4: Masson Fontana

146-: Thick walled, resting spores of round shape and thickening of the hyphal segments is a feature of

- 1: Athrospore
- 2: Chlamydospore
- 3: Basidiospore
- 4: Conidiospores

147-: Fungi that possess a capsule is-

- 1: Candida
- 2: Aspergillus
- 3: Cryptococcus
- 4: Mucor

148-: Drug of choice for paracoccidioidomycosis is

- 1: Nystatin
- 2: Fluconazole
- 3: Ketoconazole
- 4: Amphotericin B

149-: Most common fungal infection in febrile neutropenia

- 1: Aspergillus Niger
- 2: Candida albicans
- 3: Aspergillus fumigatus
- 4: Mucormycosis

150-: Which one of the following diseases is endogenous in origin

- 1: Aspergillosis
- 2: Candidiasis
- 3: Phycomycosis
- 4: All of the above

151-: True about Cryptococcus neoformans is all EXCEPT

- 1: True yeast
- 2: Capsulated
- 3: Germ tube production
- 4: Can cause meningitis

152-: Endemic fungal infection is

- 1: Coccidioides immitis
- 2: Cryptococcus
- 3: Histoplasmosis
- 4: Aspergillus

153-: Which of the following is spread from animals to man -

- 1: T. rubrum
- 2: T. tonsurans
- 3: T. floccosum
- 4: T. verrucosum

154-: Dermatophytes infects

- 1: Subcutaneous tissue
- 2: Systemic organs
- 3: Nails, hair and skin
- 4: Superficial skin and deep tissue

155-: Which of the following is the most common fungal Infection in immunocompetent patient?

- 1: Candida
- 2: Aspergillus
- 3: Cryptococcus
- 4: Penicillium

156-: Which of the following is yeast like fungi

- 1: Candida
- 2: Rhizopus
- 3: Cryptococcus neoformans
- 4: Trichophyton

157-: Following statements are true regarding mycetoma except:

- 1: Mycetoma is a neglected tropical disease

2: Eumycetoma has no acceptable treatment at present

3: Actinomycetoma is treated with courses of antibiotics, which usually include co-trimoxazole and amikacin

4: Recurrence in patients with Eumycetoma is uncommon

158:- True about Histoplasma capsulatum:

1: Dimorphic fungus

2: Causative organism of moniliasis

3: Causative organism of valley fever

4: Capsulated

159:- Which of the following infects hair, skin and nails

1: Trichosporum

2: Trichophyton

3: Microsporum

4: Epidermophyton

160:- Fungal spores are produced

1: Singly

2: In chains

3: In sporangium

4: All of the above

161:- A patient has a dry, scaly, erythematous penis. Skin scales stained with calcofluor white show fluorescent blue-white yeasts and a few pseudohyphae. What is the causative agent of this dermatophytic look-alike?

1: Candida

2: Epidermophyton

3: Trichophyton

4: Microsporum

162:- The fungi which do not have sexual phase belong to which of the following groups

1: Phycomycetes

2: Fungi Imperfecti

3: Basidiomycetes

4: Ascomycetes

163:- Dimorphic fungus in the following is

1: Candida

2: Cryptococcus

3: Blastomyces

4: Aspergillus

164:- An elderly diabetic has left sided orbital cellulitis, CT scan of paranasal sinuses shows evidence of left maxillary sinusitis. A Gram-stained smear of the orbital exudates shows irregularly branching septate hyphae. The following is the most likely aetiological agent

1: Aspergillus

2: Rhizopus

3: Mucor

4: Candida

165:- Sabaroud's medium is used for -

1: Protozal parasites

2: Nematodes

3: Fungi

4: Anaerobes

166:- Tinea pedis is caused by which of the following

1: E. Floccosum

2: M. Furfur

3: M. Canis

4: Cladosporium werneckii

167:- A plant prick can produce sporotrichosis. All are true statements about sporotrichosis except -

1: Is a chronic mycotic disease that typically involves skin, subcutaneous tissue and regionallymphatics

2: Most cases are acquired via cutaneous inoculation

3: Enlarged lymph nodes extending centripetally as a beaded chain are a characteristic finding

4: It is an occupational disease of butchers, doctors

168:- The most common organism amongst the following that causes acute meningitis in an AIDS patients is a-

1: Streptococcus pneumoniae

2: Streptococcus agalactiae

3: Cryptococcus neoformans

4: Listeria monocytogenes

169:- True about histoplasma capsulatum is

1: Dimorphic fungus

2: Causative organism of moniliasis

3: Causative organism of valley fever

4: Capsulated

170:- What is true about Histoplasmosis

1: In late stage it is indistinguishable from TB

2: Culture is not diagnostic

3: Hyphal forms are infectious form

4: Person to person spread occurs by droplet infection

171:- Fungal spores may be produced-

1: Singly

2: In chains

3: In sporangium

4: All of the above

172:- Tinea cruris is caused by -

1: Tricophyton rubrum

2: M.Can is

3: T.verrucosum

4: T.tonsurans

173:- Stain which differentiates cryptococcus from other fungus

1: Gram stain

2: Acid fast stain

3: India ink

4: Gomori methamine silver stain

174-: Orbital mucormycosis is a complication of

- 1: AIDS
- 2: Steroid therapy
- 3: Cushing's disease
- 4: Diabetic ketoacidosis

175-: Dimorphic fungus rpt

- 1: Candida
- 2: Histoplasma
- 3: Rhizopus
- 4: Mucor

176-: Sclerotic bodies are seen in

- 1: Sporothrix
- 2: Blastomycosis
- 3: Chromoblastomycosis
- 4: Coccidioides

177-: Sclerotic bodies are present in

- 1: Mycetoma
- 2: Chromoblastomycosis
- 3: Sporotrichosis
- 4: Rhinosporidiasis 565

178-: Which of the following is only yeast -

- 1: Candida
- 2: Mucor
- 3: Rhizopus
- 4: Cryptococcus

179-: Pneumocystis carinii is a fungus because

- 1: rRNA, mitochondrial protein gene sequence and presence of thymidylate synthase
- 2: Cell wall contains glucans
- 3: Angifungals are effective against P. Carini
- 4: Commonest infection in AIDS

180-: You have been designated as a coordinator of construction of a bone marrow transplant unit (BMTU). There will be extensive removal of walls and floors in order to install the laminar flow rooms required for a BMTU. From the standpoint of frequency and lethality, which of the following fungi should be your biggest concern?

- 1: Aspergillus species
- 2: Candida species
- 3: Cryptococcus species
- 4: Penicillium species

181-: Which of the following is the most common etiological agent in paranasal sinus mycosis

- 1: Aspergillus fumigatus
- 2: Histoplasma
- 3: Conidiobolus coronatus
- 4: Candida albicans

182-: All the following are associated with zygomycosis except

- 1: Candida
- 2: Mucor
- 3: Rhizopus
- 4: Lichthemia

183-: Not a dimorphic fungi?

- 1: Histoplasma
- 2: P. jiroveci
- 3: Sporothrix
- 4: Blastomycosis

184-: A woman who pricked her finger while pruning some rose bushes develops a local pustule that progressed to an ulcer. Several nodules then developed along the local lymphatic drainage. The most likely etiological agent would be - rpt

- 1: Aspergillus fumigatus
- 2: Candida albicans
- 3: Histoplasma capsulatum
- 4: Sporothrix schenckii

185-: Capsulated yeast among the following -

- 1: Histoplasma
- 2: Candida
- 3: Cryptococcus
- 4: Sporothrix

186-: Stain used for degenerated fungi in tissue is?

- 1: PAS

2: Gomori methenamine silver

3: HE

4: Muciramine

187-: A sporangium contains

1: Spherules

2: Sporangiospores

3: Chlamydospores

4: Conidia

188-: Which of the following antibiotic is added to sabouraud's dextrose agar to inhibit the growth of contaminated bacteria?

1: Gentamicin

2: Chloramphenicol

3: Penicillin

4: Doxycycline

189-: All the following fungi produce mycotic keratitis except

1: A niger

2: A fumigatus

3: Fusarium

4: Rhizopus

190-: Select the false statement about P. jiroveci

1: It is seen only in immunocompromised individuals

2: Ampicillin is the D.O.C

3: May be associated with pneumatocele

4: Diagnosed with sputum microscopy

191:- Most common fungal infection in febrile neutropenia is:

1: *Aspergillus niger*

2: *Candida*

3: Mucormycosis

4: *Aspergillus fumigatus*

192:- Fever with pulmonary disease leading to severe pneumonia if untreated caused by which of the following dimorphic fungi?

1: *Coccidioides immitis*

2: *C. neoformis*

3: *C. albicans*

4: *Aspergillus*

193:- *Candida albicans* can be differentiated from other *Candida* species on cornmeal agar by its unique ability to form which of the following

1: Aseptate hyphae

2: Germ tubes

3: Chlamydospores

4: Arthrospores

194:- Causative organism of Boggy swelling of hair:

1: *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*

2: *E. floccosum*

3: *M. canis*

4: T. concentricum

195:- Which of the following is false regarding dimorphic fungi?

- 1: Occurs in two growth forms
- 2: Can cause systemic infection
- 3: Cryptococcus is an example
- 4: Coccidioides is an example

196:- The following is not true about Candida albicans

- 1: Yeast like fungus
- 2: Forms chlamyospores
- 3: Blastomeres seen in isolates
- 4: Causes meningitis in immunocompromised

197:- The capsule of Cryptococcus neoformans in a CSF sample is best seen by

- 1: Gram stain
- 2: Indian ink preparation
- 3: Giemsa stain
- 4: Methanamine silver stain

198:- Darling disease is caused by -

- 1: Histoplasma
- 2: Candida
- 3: Cryptococcus
- 4: Rhizopus

199-: A 25 years old renal transplant recipient died of meningitis. On autopsy, gelatinous exudates with cystic masses were seen and a round, encapsulated organism was isolated. Which is the best stain for diagnosis

- 1: Mucicarmine
- 2: Aliciane blue
- 3: Giemsa
- 4: Prussian blue

200-: Which of the following is a dimorphic fungus

- 1: Rhizopus
- 2: Sporothrix schenckii
- 3: Tinea versicolor
- 4: Microsporum

201-: Reynolds braude phenomenon in which germ tubes are formed in human serum is seen with

- 1: Histoplasma
- 2: Candida albicans
- 3: C tropicalis
- 4: C glabrata

202-: Cerebral infarction is caused by -rpt

- 1: Toxoplasma
- 2: Cryptococcus
- 3: Aspergillus
- 4: Mucor

203:- The most common organism among the following that causes acute meningitis in an AIDS patient is

- 1: Streptococcus pneumoniae
- 2: Streptococcus agalactiae
- 3: Cryptococcus neoformans
- 4: Listeria monocytogenes

204:- Which of the following is NOT cultured

- 1: Sporothrix-schenckii
- 2: Rhinosporidium seeberi
- 3: Candida-albicans
- 4: Aspergillus fumigatus

205:- Candida albicans causes all of the following except

- 1: Endocarditis
- 2: Mycetoma
- 3: Meningitis
- 4: Oral thrush

206:- Which of the following fungal infection is a leading cause of corneal ulcer?

- 1: Trichophyton
- 2: Aspergillus
- 3: Mucor
- 4: Sprothrix

207:- A gardener presents with a subcutaneous lesion on the hand, which he thinks resulted from a wound he received while he was making a sphagnum moss-wire frame for a floral

wreath. The nodule has ulcerated and not healed despite use of antibacterial cream and a new nodule is forming above original lesion. What is most likely to be an appropriate treatment for this infection?

- 1: Oral itraconazole or potassium iodide
- 2: Miconazole cream
- 3: Coisone cream
- 4: Oral griseofulvin

208-: Fungi that posses a capsule is

- 1: Candida
- 2: Aspergillus
- 3: Cryptococcus
- 4: Mucor

209-: Which of the following fungi is difficult to isolate on REGULAR SDA media

- 1: Candida
- 2: Dermatophytes
- 3: Cryptococcus
- 4: Malassezia furfur

210-: A farmer has an ulcer on a leg with indurated margin and multiple sinuses with discharging black granules. The likely diagnosis is

- 1: Mycetoma
- 2: Scrofuloderma
- 3: Lupus vulgaris
- 4: Actinomycosis

211:- A gardener has multiple vesicles on hand and multiple eruptions along the lymphatics. Most common fungus responsible is?

- 1: Sporothrix schenckii
- 2: Cladosporium
- 3: Histoplasma
- 4: Candida

212:- Which is false regarding Cryptococcus neoformans -

- 1: Grows at temperature 37o C
- 2: It has 4 serotypes
- 3: Urease negative
- 4: Infection in immunocompromised pt.

213:- An elderly diabetic has left sided orbital cellulites, CT scan of paranasal sinuses shows evidence of left maxillary sinusitis. Gram stained smear of the orbital exudates shows irregularly branching septate hyphae. The following is the most likely aetiological:

- 1: Aspergillus
- 2: Mucor
- 3: Candida
- 4: Rhizopus

214:- Most common organism causing fungal infection of oral cavity -

- 1: Candida
- 2: Blastomycosis
- 3: Aspergillosis
- 4: Cryptococcus

215-: An AIDS patient with a CD4 count in the range 100 to 50 cells/mm³ complains of headache and neck stiffness and appears disoriented. The possibility of fungal meningitis is considered and tests for the common fungal etiology of meningitis ordered. Tests included direct examination of spinal fluid for the organism and serology. The purpose of the serology test is detection of

- 1: Antibody to capsular polysaccharide
- 2: Antibody to cell wall mannoprotein
- 3: Capsular polysaccharide
- 4: Cell wall mannoprotein

216-: All are true about cryptococcus except

- 1: Polysaccharide capsule
- 2: Reproduces by budding
- 3: Pseudohyphae
- 4: Urease positive

217-: Fungi are

- 1: Prokaryotes
- 2: Eukaryotes
- 3: Plants
- 4: Animals

218-: A HIV patient presents with cough for 10 days. Sputum culture with SDA reveals broad budding yeast with thick mucoïd wall. Diagnosis:

- 1: Blastomycosis
- 2: Histoplasmosis
- 3: Coccidiomycosis
- 4: Penicillium marneffi

219-: All are yeast-like fungi except

- 1: Malassezia furfur
- 2: Candida
- 3: Trichophyton
- 4: None of the above

220-: Selenium sulphide is indicated for treating

- 1: Tinea versicolor
- 2: Tinea corporis
- 3: Mixed mycotic infections
- 4: Candidiasis only

221-: In a patient, corneal scraping reveals narrow angled septate hyphae, which of the following is the likely etiological agent

- 1: Mucor
- 2: Aspergillus
- 3: Histoplasma
- 4: Candida

222-: A 40 years old male from Himachal Pradesh has presented with verrucous lesions in the skin with following microscopic findings from the tissue biopsy. What is the diagnosis?

- 1: Chromoblastomycosis
- 2: Sporotrichosis
- 3: Rhinosporidiosis
- 4: Mycetoma

223-: Wood's light can be used for evaluation of

- 1: Tinea capitis
- 2: Freckles
- 3: Vitiligo
- 4: Tuberous sclerosis

224-: The fungus with septate hyphae and dichotomous branching is

- 1: Aspergillus
- 2: Penicillium
- 3: Mucor
- 4: Rhizopus

225-: Draining sinuses are seen in rpt

- 1: Mycetoma
- 2: Scrofula
- 3: Lupus vulgaris
- 4: Pediculosis

226-: A farmer presents with multiple discharging sinuses in the leg not responding to antibiotics. Most likely diagnosis is

- 1: Madurella
- 2: Actinomycetoma
- 3: Nocardia
- 4: Sporothrix

227-: Systemic infection is caused by all fungi except -

- 1: Cryptococcus
- 2: Histoplasma
- 3: Dermatophytes
- 4: Paracoccidioides

228-: Meningitis is caused by

- 1: Sporothrix
- 2: Mucor
- 3: Rhizopus
- 4: Cryptococcus neoformans

229-: Which parasite causes severe malabsorption syndrome

- 1: Giardiasis
- 2: Hookworm
- 3: Ascariasis
- 4: Amoebiasis

230-: Latex agglutination study of the antigen in CSF helps in the diagnosis of

- 1: Cryptococcus
- 2: Candidiasis
- 3: Aspergillosis
- 4: Histoplasmosis

231-: Barrel-shaped arthroconidia are characteristic of which one of the following fungi?

- 1: E. floccosum
- 2: C. immitis

3: *Phialophora verrucosa*

4: *M. canis*

232:- Which is false regarding *Cryptococcus neoformans*

1: Grows at 5 o C and 37 o C

2: It has 4 serotypes

3: Urease negative

4: Causes superficial skin infection

233:- *Candida* infection is predisposed by all, except

1: Menstruation

2: Diabetes

3: Minipil users

4: Combined pill users

234:- Most common fungal infection in febrile neutropenia is

1: *Aspergillus niger*

2: *Candida albicans*

3: Mucormycosis

4: *Aspergillus fumigatus*

235:- Sulphur granules in actinomycosis consists of -

1: Neutrophils

2: Macrophages

3: Organisms

4: Eosinophils

236:- Not true about Rhinosporidiosis is

- 1: Can be cultured on Sabouraud's dextrose Agar
- 2: Fungal Spherules in biopsy
- 3: Bleeds to touch
- 4: Most common site is Nose

237:- A woman who pricked her finger while pruning some rose bushes develops a local pustule that progressed to an ulcer. Several nodules then developed along the local lymphatic drainage. The most likely etiological agent would be

- 1: *Aspergillus fumigatus*
- 2: *Candida albicans*
- 3: *Histoplasma capsulatum*
- 4: *Sporothrix schenckii*

238:- Which of the following is occupational disease of gardeners?

- 1: Candidiasis
- 2: Sporotrichosis
- 3: Histoplasmosis
- 4: Cryptococcosis

239:- Black coloured hard nodules In hair is produced by:

- 1: *Peidra hortae*
- 2: *Epidermophyton floecosum*
- 3: *Hortae wernickii*
- 4: *Malassezia furfur*

240-: An 18-year-old white male high-school student visits the family physician complaining of a diffuse, painful rash extending from his midthigh to his navel region. In recounting the history of the rash, he indicates that one of his football teammates gave him topical hydrocortisone to treat a minor groin rash. A KOH scraping of the lesion reveals hyaline hyphae and a portion of the scraping is submitted for culture. A schematic of the microscopic observation of the culture is shown below. The most likely etiology is

- 1: Epidermophyton floccosum
- 2: Microsporum canis
- 3: Trichophyton rubrum
- 4: Trichophyton tonsurans

241-: All of the following forms sulphur granules except

- 1: Chromoblastomycosis
- 2: Botryomycosis
- 3: Mycetoma
- 4: Actinomycosis

242-: A plantprick can produces sporotrichosis.All are true statements about sporotrichosis except:

- 1: Is a chronic mycotic disease that typically involves skin,subcutaneous tissue and regional lymphatics
- 2: Most cases are acquired cutaneous inoculation
- 3: Enlarged lymphnodes extending centripetally as a beaded chain are a characteristic finding
- 4: It is an occupational disease of butchers,doctors

243-: True about Mucormycosis is

- 1: Angioinvasion
- 2: Lymph invasion

3: Septate hyphae

4: Long term deferoxamine therapy is predisposing factor

244-: Which form of actinomycosis is not seen:

1: Cervicofacial

2: Thoracic

3: Abdominal

4: Madura foot

245-: *Penicillium marneffei* is seen in

1: TB

2: AIDS

3: Diabetes

4: Kala azar

246-: Color of granules in mycetoma caused by *Actinomadura pelletieri*:

1: Black

2: Yellow

3: Red

4: Brown

247-: The causative agent of Favus is

1: *Microsporum audouinii*

2: *Microsporum canis*

3: *Trichophyton mentagrophyte*

4: *Trichophyton schoenleinii*

248:- Which of the following is false regarding dimorphic fungi

- 1: Occurs in two growth forms
- 2: Can cause systemic infection
- 3: Cryptococcus is an example
- 4: Coccidioides is an example

249:- Madura foot is caused by

- 1: Parasites
- 2: Fungal infection
- 3: Viral infection
- 4: Bacterial infection

250:- Darling disease is caused by

- 1: Histoplasma
- 2: Candida
- 3: Cryptococcus
- 4: Rhizopus

251:- All are dimorphic fungi EXCEPT:

- 1: *Penicillium marneffeii*
- 2: *Sporothrix schenckii*
- 3: *Blastomyces dermatitidis*
- 4: *Curvularia*

252:- Cigar shaped yeast cells are seen with

- 1: *C. albicans*
- 2: *S. schenkii*
- 3: *H. capsulatum*
- 4: *C. neoformans*

253:- Selenium sulfide is indicated for treating -

- 1: Tinea versicolor
- 2: Tinea corporis
- 3: Mixed mycotic infections
- 4: Candidiasis only

254:- In tissue, *Coccidioides immitis* produces

- 1: Spherules and endospores
- 2: Encapsulated yeast cells
- 3: Fine, delicate hyphae
- 4: Coarse, septate hyphae

255:- Aflatoxins are produced by:

- 1: *Aspergillus flavus*
- 2: *Aspergillus niger*
- 3: *Aspergillus fumigatus*
- 4: *Candida*

256:- The culture media for fungus is:

- 1: Tellurite medium
- 2: NNN medium

3: Chocolate agar

4: SDA

257:- Sulphur granules are composed of -

1: Fungal filaments

2: Leukocytes

3: Erythrocytes

4: Keratinocytes

258:- Which of the following fungi is difficult to isolate in culture

1: Candida

2: Dermatophytes

3: Cryptococcus

4: Malassezia furfur

259:- Black coloured grains in mycetoma is produced by

1: Leptospira

2: Nocardia

3: Actinomadura

4: Phaeoacremonium

260:- A diabetic patient presents with bloody nasal discharge, orbital swelling and pain. The culture of periorbital pus showed branching septate hyphae. Which of the following is the most probable organism involved

1: Mucor

2: Candida

3: Aspergillus

4: Rhizopus

261:- The culture media for fungus is

1: Tellurite medium

2: NNN medium

3: Chocolate agar medium

4: Sabourauds medium

262:- A patient presented with a swelling in his right foot with multiple discharging sinuses that contained brown granules. The lesion did not respond to antibiotic medications. Which of the following is the causative agent?

1: Sporothrix

2: Actinomadura

3: Madurella mycetomatis

4: Nocardia

263:- Vascular invasion is a common feature of -

1: Mucormycosis

2: Blastomycosis

3: Sporotrichosis

4: Candidiasis

264:- How many episodes of vulval candidiasis per year are needed for diagnosis of recurrent vulvovaginal candidiasis?

1: 1

2: 2

3: 3

4: 4

265:- Microorganism used as weapon in biological terrorism is - rpt

- 1: Smallpox virus
- 2: Rabies virus
- 3: Influenzae virus
- 4: Human narvovirus

266:- A recent immigrant from rural Brazil presents with a swollen face and extremely poor dental hygiene, including loss of an adult tooth, which appears to be the focus of the current infection. There are two open ulcers on the outside of the swollen cheek. Small yellow "grains" are seen in one of the ulcers. Gram stain shows purple-staining fine filaments. What is the most likely disease?

- 1: Actinomycotic mycetoma
- 2: Chromomycosis
- 3: Eumycotic mycetoma
- 4: Sporotrichosis

267:- Which of the following is a yeast

- 1: Candida
- 2: Mucor
- 3: Rhizopus
- 4: Cryptococcus

268:- Melanized sclerotic cells / Medlar bodies (4-12 mm diameter) evident in this H & E stained cutaneous biopsy are of which disease?

- 1: Rhinosporidiosis
- 2: Coccidiomycosis

3: Chromoblastomycosis

4: Sporotrichosis

269-: Dermatophytosis is caused by

1: Herpes simplex

2: Papilloma virus

3: Trichophyton

4: Candida

270-: Systemic fungal infections can be caused by all the following except

1: Cryptococcus neoformans

2: Histoplasma capsulatum

3: Paracoccidioides brasiliensis

4: Naegleria fowleri

271-: Sclerotic bodies are found in:

1: Rhinosporidiosis

2: Histoplasmosis

3: Coccidiomycosis

4: Chromoblastomycosis

272-: Aspergillus causes all except -

1: Bronchopulmonary allergy

2: Otomycosis

3: Dermatophytosis

4: Keratitis

273:- Kerion is caused by:

- 1: Candida
- 2: Streptococcus
- 3: Dermatophytes
- 4: Herpes

274:- All are cestodes EXCEPT

- 1: Treponema pallidum
- 2: Echinococcus
- 3: Taenia solium
- 4: Taenia saginata

275:- An HIV positive female presents with an indurated ulcer over the tongue. Laboratory findings show growth in cornmeal agar at 20-degree Celsius, microscopy showing hyphae and growth in human serum at 37-degree Celsius show budding yeasts. The probable cause is

- 1: Candida albicans
- 2: Histoplasmosis
- 3: Blastomycosis
- 4: Coccidioidomycosis

276:- An immunocompromised patient is suspected of having an infection with *A. fumigatus*. Which of the clinical conditions is most likely to occur?

- 1: Wound infection
- 2: Urinary tract infection
- 3: Invasive aspergillosis causing thrombosis and infarction
- 4: Thrush

277:- Trichophyton species can infect

- 1: Skin, hair and nail
- 2: Skin and nail
- 3: Hair and nail
- 4: Skin and hair

278:- Acute angled septate hyphae are seen in ?

- 1: Aspergillus
- 2: Mucor
- 3: Penicillium
- 4: Candida

279:- All are caused by dimorphic fungi except:

- 1: North American Blastomycosis
- 2: South American Blastomycosis
- 3: Desert Rheumatism
- 4: Mycetoma

280:- Dimorphic fungus is

- 1: Histoplasma
- 2: Cryptococcus
- 3: Mucor
- 4: Aspergillus

281:- Neurotropic fungus is -

- 1: Trichophyton
- 2: Microsporum
- 3: Cryptococcus
- 4: Sporothrix schenckii

282-: Cryptococcus is least likely to cause infection of -

- 1: Skin
- 2: Bone
- 3: Brain
- 4: Kidney

283-: The medium of choice for culturing yeast form of dimorphic fungi is

- 1: Brain-heart infusion
- 2: Sabouraud's
- 3: Sabouraud's and antibiotics
- 4: SDA medium incubated at 35-37 °C

284-: Which of the following is false regarding dimorphic fungi -

- 1: Occurs in two growth forms
- 2: Can cause systemic infection
- 3: Cryptococcus is an example
- 4: Coccidioides is an example

285-: Branched septate hyphae are found on cornmeal smear, in a case of corneal ulcer. Causative fungus is

- 1: Candida

- 2: Mucor
- 3: Aspergillus
- 4: Histoplasma

286:- Which of the following fungus is an ovoid, budding yeast which is of 3-5 microns in diameter containing elongated filamentous cells joined end to end?

- 1: Candida albicans
- 2: Aspergillus
- 3: Rhizopus
- 4: Sporothrix

287:- Cryptococcus can be readily demonstrated by

- 1: Albe's stain
- 2: Indian ink stain
- 3: Giemsa's stain
- 4: Gram's stain

288:- A preterm, LBW infant delivered by LSCS after IVF was put on ventilator in NICU for severe RDS. The respiratory distress subsided on day 7 and TPN with lipid formulation was staed from day 10. The neonate developed signs of sepsis on day 15.The most likely causative agent is

- 1: Gram negative bacteria
- 2: Gram positive bacteria
- 3: Candida
- 4: Malassezia

289:- Which fungal infection is commonest in neutropenia

- 1: Candida

- 2: Histoplasma
- 3: Aspergillus niger
- 4: Aspergillus fumigatus

290:- Which of the following infects hair, skin and nails?

- 1: Trichosporum
- 2: Trichophyton
- 3: Microsporum
- 4: Epidermophyton

291:- Tinea cruris is caused by

- 1: Epidermophyton
- 2: Trichosporon
- 3: Microsporum
- 4: Candida

292:- Cryptococcus neoformans is a

- 1: Protozoa
- 2: Fungus
- 3: Parasite
- 4: Mycoplasma

293:- Not true regarding sporotrichosis is

- 1: Caused by sporothrix schenkii
- 2: Spread along lymphatics
- 3: Medullar bodies are seen

4: Potassium iodide is the durg of choice

294-: A patient presented with complaints of dysphagia. On UGI Endoscopy a diagnosis of esophageal candidiasis was made. The organism obtained from the sample was cultured on a specialized media and the below findings were visible on microscopy of the culture. What phenomenon is shown below?

- 1: Germ tube formation
- 2: Spore formation
- 3: Mould to yeast formation
- 4: Budding

295-: A 25 years old female complains of recurrent rhinitis, nasal discharge and bilateral nasal blockage since one year. She has history of asthma and allergy. On examination multiple ethmoidal polyps are noted with mucosal thickening and impacted secretions in both the nasal cavities. Biopsy is taken and the material is cultured which shown the growth of many hyphae and pseudohyphae with dichotomous branching typically at 45 degree. Which of the following is the most likely responsible organism?

- 1: *Aspergillus fumigatus*
- 2: *Rhizopus*
- 3: *Mucor*
- 4: *Candida*

296-: Which of the following is produced sexually -

- 1: Ascospore
- 2: Conidium
- 3: Blastoconidia
- 4: Yeast buds

297-: Color of granules in mycetoma caused by *Actino-madura pelletierii*

- 1: Black
- 2: Yellow
- 3: Red
- 4: Brown

298-: Absence of rhizoids is the characteristic feature of

- 1: Rhizopus
- 2: Absidia
- 3: Mucor
- 4: All the above

299-: A clinical diagnosis of meningitis is confirmed with a latex agglutination test on CSF for the capsular polysaccharide of the organism. The most likely causative agent is

- 1: Candida albicans
- 2: Cryptococcus
- 3: Paracoccidioides brasiliensis
- 4: Histoplasma capsulatum

300-: Farmer's lung is caused by

- 1: Micromonospora faenia
- 2: Aspergillosis
- 3: Histoplasma capsulatum
- 4: All of the above

301-: Sulphur granules are composed of

- 1: Organisms

- 2: Leucocytes
- 3: Erythrocytes
- 4: Keratinocytes

302:- Fungi without sexual cycle are classified as:

- 1: Fungi imperfecti
- 2: Phycomycetes
- 3: Ascomycetes
- 4: Basidiomycetes

303:- Which of the following is endemic mycosis?

- 1: Candidiasis
- 2: Blastomycosis
- 3: Cryptococcosis
- 4: None of the above

304:- Aflatoxin is secreted by?

- 1: Fusarium
- 2: Rhizopus
- 3: Candida
- 4: Aspergillus

305:- The tick-borne hemorrhagic fever found in Karnataka state is - rpt

- 1: Japanese encephalitis
- 2: Kyasanur forest disease
- 3: Epidemic nephrosonephritis

4: Lassa fever

306:- Example of Zoonoses are all EXCEPT:

1: Plague

2: Rabies

3: Taeniasis

4: Brucellosis

307:- A patient of acute leukemia is admitted with febrile neutropenia. On day four of being treated with broad-spectrum antibiotics, his fever increases. X-ray chest shows bilaterla fluffy infiltrates. Which of the following should be the most appropriate next step in the management - rpt

1: Add antiviral therapy

2: Add antifungal therapy

3: Add cotrimoxazole

4: Continue chemotherapy

308:- Mucormycosis is caused by:

1: Rhizopus arrhizus

2: Rhizopus oryzae

3: Absidia corymbifera

4: All of the above

309:- Germ tube formation is shown by

1: Candida albicans

2: Cryptococcus

3: Mucor

4: Aspergillus

310:- Which among the following is a subcutaneous fungal agent?

1: Cryptococcus neoformans

2: Histoplasma capsulatum

3: Sporothrix schenckii

4: Talaromyces marneffeii

311:- The organism shown below is:

1: Aspergillus

2: Candida

3: Histoplasma

4: Paracoccidiomycosis

312:- In HIV infected individual , Gram stain of lung aspirate shows yeast like morphology. All of the following are the most likely diagnosis except -

1: Candida tropicalis

2: Cryptococcus neoformans

3: Pencillium marneffi

4: Aspergillus fumigatus

313:- All are bacterial diseases except:

1: LGV

2: Donovanosis

3: Chancroid

4: Oral hairy leucoplakia

314-: All are TRUE regarding filariasis EXCEPT:

- 1: Involves lymphatic system
- 2: Caused by wuchereria bancrofti
- 3: Man is an intermediate host
- 4: DEC is used in treatment

315-: Discharging sinus is seen in

- 1: Sporotrichosis
- 2: Cryptococcosis
- 3: Histoplasmosis
- 4: Mycetoma

316-: Pneumocystis carinii is diagnosed by:(2001)

- 1: Sputum examination for trophozoites and cyst under microscope
- 2: Culture
- 3: Positive serology
- 4: Growth on artificial media

317-: A section of tissue from the foot of a person assumed to have Eumycotic mycetoma shows a white, lobulated granule composed of fungal hyphae. The most common etiologic agent of this condition is a species of which of the following?

- 1: Nocardia brasiliensis
- 2: Actinomadura pelletri
- 3: Madurella
- 4: Pseudoallescheria

318:- Keroin is caused by

- 1: Candida
- 2: Streptococcus
- 3: Dermatophytes
- 4: Herpes

319:- Sclerotic bodies 3-15microns in size, multiseptate, chestnut brown colour seen in

- 1: Rhinosporidiosis
- 2: Chromoblastomycosis
- 3: Phaeohyphomycosis
- 4: Histoplasmosis

320:- Primary site of infection in Cryptococcosis is

- 1: Adrenal glands
- 2: Bone
- 3: Central nervous system
- 4: Lungs

321:- Tuberculate spores are features of?

- 1: Candidia
- 2: Histoplasma
- 3: Coccidiomyces
- 4: Cryptococcus

322:- KOH wet mount can be prepared for?

- 1: Bacteria

2: Virus

3: Fungus

4: Parasite

323:- KOH wet mount is used for diagnosis of -

1: Bacteria

2: Virus

3: Fungus

4: Parasite

324:- The culture media for fungus is -

1: Tellurite medium

2: NNN medium

3: Chocolate agar

4: SDA

325:- What is the most probable portal of entry of an Aspergillus?

1: Puncture wound

2: Blood

3: Lungs

4: Gastrointestinal tract

326:- Which of the following Aspergillus species produce black coloured colonies on sabaraud's dextrose agar?

1: A fumigatus

2: A niger

3: A flavus

4: None

327:- Actinomycetoma is caused by all except

1: Actinomyces

2: Nocardia

3: Streptomyces

4: Madura mycosis

328:- Which one of the following is the geophilic dermatophyte?

1: Microsporum equinum

2: Microsporum gypseum

3: Microsporumpersicolor

4: Microsporum canis

329:- All are true regarding cryptococcal infection, except

1: Occurs in immunodeficient states

2: Capsular antigen in CSF is a rapid method of detection

3: Anticapsular antibody is protective

4: Urease positive

330:- Phagocytosis of *C. neoformans* is inhibited by:

1: Cryptococcal capsular material

2: The size of the yeast cells

3: The cell walls

4: Toxins produced by the organism

331:- Mucormycosis is caused by

- 1: Rhizopus arrhizus
- 2: Rhizopus oryzae
- 3: Absidia corymbifera
- 4: All of the above

332:- Observation of yeast cells with multiple budding in tissue in the form of a "the shape shown in below pictograph" is highly suggestive of

- 1: Blastomycosis
- 2: Coccidioidomycosis
- 3: Paracoccidioidomycosis
- 4: Histoplasmosis

333:- Asteroid bodies are seen in-

- 1: Cryptococcosis
- 2: Histoplasmosis
- 3: Sporotrichosis
- 4: Aspergillosis

334:- Ringworm of the nail beds?

- 1: Tinea capitis
- 2: Tinea Pedis
- 3: Tinea Corporis
- 4: Tinea unguium

335:- A 50 year old farmer presents with warty lesion over left foot. Examination shows warts, cut nodules and florids of cauliflower. KOH mount shows yeast with dark brown irregular septae. Culture on Sabourauds agar shows sclerotic bodies. Probable diagnosis

- 1: Rhinosporidiosis
- 2: Mycetoma
- 3: Entomophthromycosis
- 4: Chromoblastomycosis

336:- Which is false about *Penicillium marneffe*

- 1: Black colonies
- 2: Dimorphic fungi
- 3: Amphotericin B is used for treatment
- 4: Causes fulminant infections in immunocompromised patients

337:- The causative organism in Madura Mycosis Mycetoma is

- 1: Nocardia
- 2: Dimorphic fungus
- 3: Aspergillus
- 4: Dermatophytes

338:- Black Piedra is caused by:

- 1: *Pityrosporum orbiculare*
- 2: *Exophiala*
- 3: *Trichosporon beigeli*
- 4: *Piedraia hoae*

339:- Tinea Capitis is caused by all except

1: Epidermophyton

2: Microsporum

3: Tinea violaceum

4: Tinea schoenleinii

340-: Which of the following cannot be cultured in Sabouraud&s agar

1: Blastomyces

2: Coccidioides

3: Sporotrichum

4: Rhinosporidium seeberi

341-: Pityriasis versicolor is caused by

1: E. Floccosum

2: M. Gypseum

3: M. Furfur

4: T. Tonsurans

342-: Dimorphic fungus-

1: Candida

2: Hisplasma

3: Rhizopus

4: Mucor

343-: The granules discharged in mycetoma contains

1: bone specules

2: Fungal colonies

3: Pus cells

4: Inflammatory cells

344-: Sclerotic bodies is seen:

1: Sporotrichosis

2: Blastomycosis

3: Chromoblastomycosis

4: Cocci diodes

345-: Spherule is a feature of which of the following fungus

1: Blastomyces

2: Coccidioides

3: Histoplasma

4: Paracoccidioides

346-: Black dot ring worm is caused by -

1: Microsporum

2: Trichophyton

3: Epidermophyton

4: Candida

347-: Pneumocystis carinii is a

1: Fungi

2: Protozoa

3: Gram negative

4: None of above

348:- A vitreous aspirate from a case of metastatic endophthalmitis on culture yields Gram-positive round to oval cells, 12-14 m in size. The aspirate on Gram staining shows the presence of pseudohyphae. Which of the following is the most likely aetiological agent

- 1: Aspergillus
- 2: Rhizopus
- 3: Candida
- 4: Fusarium

349:- A diabetic patient presents with pus from eye . Colonies of isolated organisms are black with microscopic feature of non-septate hyphae and obtuse branching. Diagnosis is-

- 1: Aspergillosis
- 2: Candidiasis
- 3: Mucormycosis
- 4: Histoplasmosis

350:- A 28-year-old HIV patient presents with non-productive cough and difficulty in breathing which was progressively increasing. Chest X-ray shows diffuse bilateral interstitial infiltrates along with pneumatocele. Gomori's methenamine silver staining of the bronchoalveolar lavage shows the following. The most probable causative organism is

- 1: H.capsulatum
- 2: P.jirovecii
- 3: R.seeberi
- 4: C.neoformans

351:- Mature spherules in sputum sample is seen in which of the following?

- 1: Staphylococcus
- 2: Streptococcus

3: Coccidioidomycosis

4: Aspergillus

352:- A patient made a self-diagnosis of athlete's foot (Tinea pedis) and began using a product advised on television. The condition improved but did not clear and then the patient showed himself to a Dermatologist. A skin scraping was sent to the laboratory for culture, including culture for fungi. The fungal culture yielded a slow growing colony, which produces abundant microconidia . This is consistent with isolation of a dermatophyte of the genera -

1: Trichophyton

2: Microsporum

3: Epidermophyton

4: Trichosporon

353:- Which of the following organism cannot be cultured

1: Klebsiella rhinoscleromatis

2: Klebsiella ozaenae

3: Aspergillus fumigatus

4: Rhinosporidium seeberi

354:- Tuberculate spores are diagnostic in:

1: Cryptococcosis

2: Chromomycosis

3: Sporotrichosis

4: Histoplasmosis

355:- Gram-stained periorbital exudates in severe panophthalmitis with cellulitis in an elderly diabetic shows irregular branching aseptate and broad hyphae. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis

- 1: Candida
- 2: Aspergillus
- 3: Pencillium
- 4: Apophysomyces species

356:- A patient, resident of Himachal Pradesh presented with a series of ulcers in a row, on his right leg. The biopsy from the affected area was taken and cultured on Sabouraud's Dextrose agar. What would be the most likely causative organism?

- 1: Sporothrixschenkii
- 2: Cladosporium spp.
- 3: Pseudoallescheria boydii
- 4: Nocardia brasiliensis

357:- Ascospore is

- 1: Asexual spore
- 2: Sexual spore
- 3: Conidia
- 4: None of the above

358:- Pneumocystis carinii is diagnosed by

- 1: Sputum examination for trophozoites and cysts under microscope
- 2: Culture
- 3: Positive serology
- 4: Growth on artificial media

359:- Ectothrix is due to

- 1: Trichophyton tonsurans

- 2: Microsporum audouinii
- 3: Trichophyton schoenleinii
- 4: Trichophyton violaceum

360:- Feature(s) of Taenia capitis is/are all except:

- 1: May presents as a boggy swelling
- 2: Most commonly occurs in elderly
- 3: May present as black dot
- 4: Caused by trichophyton & microsporum but not by epidermophyton

361:- Which of the following is produced sexually

- 1: Ascospore
- 2: Conidium
- 3: Blastospore
- 4: Yeast buds

362:- Aflatoxins are produced by

- 1: Aspergillus flavus
- 2: Aspergillus niger
- 3: Aspergillus fumigatus
- 4: Candida

363:- "Tuberculate spores" are characteristic features of

- 1: Candida
- 2: Histoplasma
- 3: Coccidiomyces

4: Cryptococcus

364:- Aspergillus hyphae branch at what angle -

1: 45deg

2: 60-90deg

3: 90-120deg

4: None

365:- Which of the following is a nonculturalable fungus rpt

1: Rhinosporidium

2: Candida

3: Sporothrix

4: Penicillium

366:- A 53-year-old white woman with end-stage renal disease received a kidney transplant and was maintained on an immunosuppressive regimen. Three months later she had a fever (38.3degC) and was found to have acute renal failure. Renal transplant biopsy was performed. Periodic acid-Schiff staining of a biopsy section showed yeast cells and hyphae. The most likely diagnosis for this patient is infection with

1: Aspergillus fumigatus

2: Candida albicans

3: Candida glabrata

4: Cryptococcus neoformans

367:- Aflatoxins are produced by -

1: Aspergillus flavus

2: Aspergillusniger

3: Aspergillusfumigatus

4: Candida

368-: Trichophyton affects:

- 1: Skin only
- 2: Hair only
- 3: Skin, hair, and nails
- 4: Skin and nails only

369-: T. capitis (endothrix) is caused by:

- 1: Epidermophyton
- 2: T. tonsurans
- 3: T. violaceum
- 4: Microsporum

370-: Which of the following is false about mycetoma

- 1: Can affect lower and upper extremities
- 2: Caused by actinomycetes and filamentous fungi
- 3: Diagnosis is by examination of pus
- 4: Uncommon in India

371-: Aseptate hyphae are seen in -

- 1: Phycomycetes
- 2: Ascomycetes
- 3: Basidiomycetes
- 4: Deutromycetes

372:- All are true about Madura mycetoma except

- 1: Fungal infection
- 2: Presented as painful nodular lesion for many months
- 3: Discharging sinuses
- 4: Bone involvement seen

373:- A 54-year-old farmer presents to a physician with chronic cough. Chest x-ray demonstrates a mass lesion with hilar lymphadenopathy. Biopsy of the mass demonstrates multiple, tiny yeast forms within macrophages. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Darling's disease
- 2: Lobo's disease
- 3: Gilchrist disease
- 4: Dese rheumatism

374:- Which of the following method is used in the rapid identification of Candida:

- 1: Culture in solid
- 2: Germ tube method
- 3: Growing in an animal
- 4: Culture in liquid

375:- Candida is most often implicated in causation of

- 1: Conjunctivitis
- 2: Tinea capitis
- 3: Dese rheumatism
- 4: Thrush

376:- Which of the following fungus does not infect hair

- 1: Epidermophyton
- 2: Microsporum
- 3: Trichophyton
- 4: None of the above

377:- Which of the following is produced sexually?

- 1: Ascospore
- 2: Conidium
- 3: Blastoconidia
- 4: Yeast buds

378:- Gram stained periorbital exudates in severe panophthalmitis with cellulitis in an elderly diabetic shows irregular branching aseptate and broad hyphae. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis-

- 1: Candida
- 2: Aspergillus
- 3: Pencillium
- 4: Apophysomyces species

379:- Select the false statement about Pneumocystis jiroveci

- 1: It is seen only in immunocompromised individuals
- 2: Frequently associated with CMV
- 3: May be associated with pneumatoceles
- 4: Diagnosed with sputum microscopy

380:- Common fungus causing corneal ulcer is

- 1: Aspergillus
- 2: Mucor
- 3: Fusarium
- 4: Sprothrix

381-: San Joakin valley fever is caused by

- 1: B. dermatitidis
- 2: Cryptococcous neoformans
- 3: Coccidioidomycosis immitis
- 4: H. capsulatum

382-: The reproductive method by which fungi asexually produce rectangular spores by fragmentation of hyphae is known as-

- 1: Chlamyospore
- 2: Blastospore
- 3: Conidiophore
- 4: Ahrospore

383-: Renauld Braude phenomenon is seen in -

- 1: Candida albicans
- 2: Candida pscittasi
- 3: Histoplasma
- 4: Cryptococcus

384-: About 90 days post-bone marrow transplant, a 55-year-old white woman began to complain of dry cough, shortness of breath, and chest pain. She was started on antibiotics and blood culture obtained at the time was negative and there was not improvement. A computed tomography (CT) scan of the lungs showed a halo of low attenuation around a

nodular lesion. Analysis of lung biopsy was similar to methenamine silver-stained section below. The most likely diagnosis for this patient is

- 1: Aspergillosis
- 2: Candidiasis
- 3: Histoplasmosis
- 4: Mucormycosis

385:- Sun ray fungus is

- 1: Actinomyces irraeli
- 2: Chromoblastomycosis
- 3: Streptomyces griseus
- 4: Cryptococcus

386:- Golden yellow jelly fungus is -

- 1: Ttursurans
- 2: Tmontegrophytes
- 3: Trenella mesenterica
- 4: Efloccosum

387:- P. carini causes infection primarily in?

- 1: Rats
- 2: Guinea pig
- 3: Rabbits
- 4: Humans

388:- Vascular invasion is a characteristic feature of

- 1: Candidiasis
- 2: Mucormycosis
- 3: Blastomycosis
- 4: Sporotrichosis

389:- Raynolds-Braude phenomenon is shown by:

- 1: Candida albicans
- 2: Mucor
- 3: Cryptococcus
- 4: Aspergillus

390:- Valley fever or desse rheumatism is caused by

- 1: Coccidioides
- 2: Cladosporium
- 3: Phialophora
- 4: Histoplasma

391:- Renauld Braud phenomenon is seen in

- 1: Candida albicans
- 2: Candida psittaci
- 3: Histoplasma
- 4: Cryptococcus

392:- Blastomycosis is characterized by all except

- 1: Yeast like fungus
- 2: Commonly involves lung and skin

- 3: Dimorphic fungus
- 4: Common in South America

393:- Pityriasis versicolor is caused by-

- 1: E. floccosum
- 2: M. gypseum
- 3: M. furfur
- 4: T. tonsurans

394:- The medium of choice culturing yeast form of dimorphic fungi is:

- 1: BHI
- 2: SDA
- 3: SDA with antibiotics
- 4: Any medium incubated at 35-37deg C

395:- Candidiasis is associated with all except -

- 1: Neutropenia
- 2: IUCD user
- 3: Diabetes
- 4: Pregnancy

396:- Which is false about *Penicillium marneffi*?

- 1: Black colonies
- 2: Dimorphic fungi
- 3: Amphotericin B used for treatment
- 4: Causes fulminant infections in immunocompromised patients

397-: Example of Dimorphic fungus -

- 1: Cryptococcus
- 2: Blastomyces
- 3: Cladosporium
- 4: T. montagrophytes

398-: Cigar body is seen in -

- 1: Cryptococcus
- 2: Histoplasmosis
- 3: Sporotrichosis
- 4: Aspergillosis

Answers

Question No	Answer Option	Answer
1	3	Lungs
2	4	Oval budding yeasts inside macrophages
3	1	Cryptococcus, candida
4	1	C. immitis
5	1	Dermatophytids
6	1	Aspergillus fumigatus
7	3	Lungs
8	4	It is an occupational disease of butchers and doctors
9	2	Coccidioides
10	3	Dermatophytosis
11	1	Renal transplant recipient
12	1	Mice
13	1	Epidermophyton
14	3	Anticapsular Abs is protective
15	2	Rhinosporidium
16	3	Coccidioides
17	3	Dermatophytes
18	2	Rhinosporidium
19	3	Skin
20	1	Aspergillus
21	3	Microsporium gypseum
22	3	Fungus

23	1	Trichophyton
24	1	E. floccosum
25	4	Onchocerca volvulus
26	3	Dermatophytosis
27	1	Aspergillus flavus
28	4	Urease negative
29	2	Add antifungal therapy
30	4	T. schoenlenii
31	1	Salmonella typhi
32	3	Mycetoma
33	1	M. canis
34	1	Candida albicans
35	2	India ink
36	3	Candida
37	2	Man
38	1	Rats
39	2	Pityriasis versicolor
40	2	Sporotrichosis
41	3	Sporothrix schenkii
42	2	Fungal colonies
43	1	Widespread in environment; conidia may be inhaled; microscopic appearance in specimen reveals dichotomous branching and septate hyphae
44	1	Cervicofacial
45	2	Yellow
46	1	Rats

47	3	Sporothrix Schenckii
48	4	Enterocytozoon
49	1	Aspergillus spp
50	3	Blastomeres seen in isolates
51	4	Endosporulating spherules
52	2	Borrelia Burgdorferi
53	2	India ink preparation
54	1	Giardiasis
55	4	Uncommon in India
56	2	Candida
57	1	Aspergillus fumigatus
58	1	Rhinosporidium
59	3	Candida
60	2	Tinea tonsurans
61	4	Aspergillus fumigates
62	3	Yeasts and pseudohyphae
63	1	Cladosporium
64	2	IUCD user
65	3	Candida
66	3	Trichophyton schoenleinii
67	4	Uncommon in India
68	4	Pneumocystis
69	1	Sporothrix schenckii
70	4	Histoplasma
71	1	Phycomycetes

72	3	Microsporium canis
73	3	Trichosporum beigelli
74	4	Lung
75	4	T. Verrucosum
76	3	Mucormycosis
77	2	Inhibition of cytoplasmic membrane function
78	1	Septate hyphae
79	4	Sporothrix schenckii
80	1	Candida albicans
81	1	Cladosporium
82	1	Trichophyton
83	4	Dimorphic fungi behave as molds in cultures at 37degC
84	3	SDA with antibiotics , incubated at 37 degree celsius
85	3	Aspergillus
86	1	Madurella mycetomatis
87	4	Sporothrix
88	3	Mucormycosis
89	4	Not cultivable
90	2	Cryptococcus neoformans
91	1	Spherules and endospores
92	4	Zygomycetes
93	1	Trichophyton
94	2	Histoplasma capsulatum
95	1	E. floccosum

96	3	Cryptococcosis
97	1	Candida albicans
98	3	Mucormycosis
99	1	Sporothrix
100	2	Accidental intermediate host in humans
101	2	Aspergillus
102	4	All of the above
103	3	Sporotrichosis
104	2	Paracoccidioides brasiliensis
105	3	Plasmodium malariae
106	4	Kidney
107	1	Lungs
108	1	Cladosporium
109	4	Cryptococcus neoformans
110	3	Aspergillus
111	3	Inactivation of drug
112	1	Aspergillus
113	3	Early adenolymphangitis stage
114	3	Add cotrimoxazole
115	1	Cryptosporidiosis
116	4	Fungus
117	4	Ferments carbohydrates
118	2	Coccidioides
119	2	India ink preparation
120	2	The mold form appears in the environment, the yeast

		form in tissue
121	4	T. mentagrophytes
122	2	Fusarium
123	3	Cryptococcus neoformans
124	1	Candida
125	3	Pneumocystis jirovecii
126	3	Candida
127	4	Mesomycetozoa
128	1	Trichophyton
129	4	Phialopora
130	3	Strongyloides
131	3	Pneumocystis jirovecii
132	4	Candidiasis, cryptococcosis, and sporotrichosis
133	2	Commonly erodes bone
134	3	Aspergillosis
135	4	Rhizopus
136	2	Candida albicans
137	1	Candida albicans
138	2	Hyphae with little branching but possibly with some hyphae breaking up into asexual conidia
139	3	Histoplasmosis
140	2	Epidermophyton floccosum
141	4	All
142	1	Sporothrix schenckii
143	4	All of the above

144	3	P. verrucosa
145	1	Mucicarmine
146	2	Chlamydospore
147	3	Cryptococcus
148	4	Amphotericin B
149	2	Candida albicans
150	2	Candidiasis
151	3	Germ tube production
152	1	Coccidioides immitis
153	4	T. verrucosum
154	3	Nails, hair and skin
155	1	Candida
156	1	Candida
157	4	Recurrence in patients with Eumycetoma is uncommon
158	1	Dimorphic fungus
159	2	Trichophyton
160	4	All of the above
161	1	Candida
162	2	Fungi Imperfecti
163	3	Blastomyces
164	1	Aspergillus
165	3	Fungi
166	1	E. Floccosum
167	4	It is an occupational disease of butchers, doctors

168	3	Cryptococcus neoformans
169	1	Dimorphic fungus
170	1	In late stage it is indistinguishable from TB
171	4	All of the above
172	1	Tricophyton rubrum
173	3	India ink
174	4	Diabetic ketoacidosis
175	2	Histoplasma
176	3	Chromoblastomycosis
177	2	Chromoblastomycosis
178	4	Cryptococcus
179	1	rRNA, mitochondrial protein gene sequence and presence of thymidylate synthase
180	1	Aspergillus species
181	1	Aspergillus fumigatus
182	1	Candida
183	2	P. jiroveci
184	4	Sporothrix schenkii
185	3	Cryptococcus
186	2	Gomori methenamine silver
187	2	Sporangiospores
188	2	Chloramphenicol
189	4	Rhizopus
190	2	Ampicillin is the D.O.C
191	2	Candida

192	1	Coccidioides immitis
193	3	Chlamydo spores
194	1	Trichophyton mentagrophytes
195	3	Cryptococcus is an example
196	3	Blastomeres seen in isolates
197	2	Indian ink preparation
198	1	Histoplasma
199	1	Mucicarmine
200	2	Sporothrix schenckii
201	2	Candida albicans
202	1	Toxoplasma
203	3	Cryptococcus neoformans
204	2	Rhinosporidium seeberi
205	2	Mycetoma
206	2	Aspergillus
207	1	Oral itraconazole or potassium iodide
208	3	Cryptococcus
209	4	Malassezia furfur
210	1	Mycetoma
211	1	Sporothrix schenckii
212	3	Urease negative
213	1	Aspergillus
214	1	Candida
215	3	Capsular polysaccharide
216	3	Pseudohyphae

217	2	Eukaryotes
218	1	Blastomycosis
219	3	Trichophyton
220	1	Tinea versicolor
221	2	Aspergillus
222	1	Chromoblastomycosis
223	1	Tinea capitis
224	1	Aspergillus
225	1	Mycetoma
226	1	Madurella
227	3	Dermatophytes
228	4	Cryptococcus neoformans
229	1	Giardiasis
230	1	Cryptococcus
231	2	C. immitis
232	3	Urease negative
233	1	Menstruation
234	2	Candida albicans
235	3	Organisms
236	1	Can be cultured on Sabouraud's dextrose Agar
237	4	Sporothrix schenkii
238	2	Sporotrichosis
239	1	Peidra hortae
240	1	Epidermophyton floccosum
241	1	Chromoblastomycosis

242	4	It is an occupational disease of butchers,doctors
243	1	Angioinvasion
244	4	Madura foot
245	2	AIDS
246	3	Red
247	4	Trichophyton schoenleinii
248	3	Cryptococcus is an example
249	2	Fungal infection
250	1	Histoplasma
251	4	Curvularia
252	2	S. schenkii
253	1	Tinea versicolor
254	1	Spherules and endospores
255	1	Aspergillus flavus
256	4	SDA
257	1	Fungal filaments
258	4	Malassezia furfur
259	1	Leptospira
260	3	Aspergillus
261	4	Sabourauds medium
262	3	Madurella mycetomatis
263	1	Mucormycosis
264	4	4
265	1	Smallpox virus
266	1	Actinomycotic mycetoma

267	4	Cryptococcus
268	3	Chromoblastomycosis
269	3	Trichophyton
270	4	Naegleria fowleri
271	4	Chromoblastomycosis
272	3	Dermatophytosis
273	3	Dermatophytes
274	1	Treponema pallidum
275	1	Candida albicans
276	3	Invasive aspergillosis causing thrombosis and infarction
277	1	Skin, hair and nail
278	1	Aspergillus
279	4	Mycetoma
280	1	Histoplasma
281	3	Cryptococcus
282	4	Kidney
283	4	SDA medium incubated at 35-37 o
284	3	Cryptococcus is an example
285	3	Aspergillus
286	1	Candida albicans
287	2	Indian ink stain
288	4	Malassezia
289	1	Candida
290	2	Trichophyton

291	1	Epidermophyton
292	2	Fungus
293	3	Medullar bodies are seen
294	1	Germ tube formation
295	1	Aspergillus fumigatus
296	1	Ascospore
297	3	Red
298	3	Mucor
299	2	Cryptococcus
300	1	Micromonospora faenia
301	1	Organisms
302	1	Fungi imperfecti
303	2	Blastomycosis
304	4	Aspergillus
305	2	Kyasanur forest disease
306	3	Taeniasis
307	2	Add antifungal therapy
308	4	All of the above
309	1	Candida albicans
310	3	Sporothrix schenckii
311	1	Aspergillus
312	4	Aspergillus fumigatus
313	4	Oral hairy leucoplakia
314	3	Man is an intermediate host
315	4	Mycetoma

316	1	Sputum examination for trophozoites and cyst under microscope
317	4	Pseudoallescheria
318	3	Dermatophytes
319	2	Chromoblastomycosis
320	4	Lungs
321	2	Histoplasma
322	3	Fungus
323	3	Fungus
324	4	SDA
325	3	Lungs
326	2	A niger
327	4	Madura mycosis
328	1	Microsporium equinum
329	3	Anticapsular antibody is protective
330	1	Cryptococcal capsular material
331	4	All of the above
332	3	Paracoccidioidomycosis
333	3	Sporotrichosis
334	4	Tinea unguium
335	4	Chromoblastomycosis
336	1	Black colonies
337	1	Nocardia
338	4	Piedraia hoae
339	1	Epidermophyton

340	4	Rhinosporidium seeberi
341	3	M. Furfur
342	2	Hisplasma
343	2	Fungal colonies
344	3	Chromoblastomycosis
345	2	Coccidioides
346	2	Trichophyton
347	1	Fungi
348	3	Candida
349	3	Mucormycosis
350	2	P.jirovecii
351	3	Coccidioidomycosis
352	1	Trichophyton
353	4	Rhinosporidium seeberi
354	4	Histoplasmosis
355	4	Apophysomyces species
356	1	Sporothrixschenckii
357	2	Sexual spore
358	1	Sputum examination for trophozoites and cysts under microscope
359	2	Microsporium audounii
360	2	Most commonly occurs in elderly
361	1	Ascospore
362	1	Aspergillus flavus
363	2	Histoplasma

364	1	45deg
365	1	Rhinosporidium
366	2	Candida albicans
367	1	Aspergillus flavus
368	3	Skin, hair, and nails
369	2	T. tonsurans
370	4	Uncommon in India
371	1	Phycomycetes
372	2	Presented as painful nodular lesion for many months
373	1	Darling's disease
374	2	Germ tube method
375	4	Thrush
376	1	Epidermophyton
377	1	Ascospore
378	4	Apophysomyces species
379	2	Frequently associated with CMV
380	1	Aspergillus
381	3	Coccidioidomycosis immitis
382	4	Ahrospore
383	1	Candida albicans
384	1	Aspergillosis
385	1	Actinomyces irraeli
386	3	Trenella mesenterica
387	1	Rats
388	2	Mucormycosis

389	1	Candida albicans
390	1	Coccidioides
391	1	Candida albicans
392	4	Common in South America
393	3	M. furfur
394	3	SDA with antibiotics
395	2	IUCD user
396	1	Black colonies
397	2	Blastomyces
398	3	Sporotrichosis